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m P. Stevens

*R. W. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
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7 Notson Barrere
8 John L. Titylor
9 Edson B. Olds
0 Charles Sweetser
1 George H. Busby

1 George E. King

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Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi,

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lowing is the result thus far: Democratic States-20.

(Secession (Union.)

(Union.)

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

With regard to the vote by States, which only

Democratic gain - -

majority of the House is

Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 5 Arm.
James L. Orr, (S. R.) 6 Will
J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 7 Wm.
James McQueen, (S. R.)

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WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States: California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

April, 1852. Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whige in italic; Democrate in roman—those marked F. S.
are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as
Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State
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John Davis - - - 1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	1857
Chas, Summer (F.S.) - 1867	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 1867	
MARYLAND,	MASCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce - 1855	Isaac P. Walker - 1855	
Thomas G. Pratt - 1857	Henry Dodge - - 1857	

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial dele-

gates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT. ALABAMA.
5 George S. Houston
6 W. R. W. Cobb
R.) 7 Alex, White John Bragg, (S. R.) 2 James Abercrombie 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 4 William R. Smith

ARKANSAS. 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) CONNECTIO 1 Charles Chapman 2 C. M. Ingersoll 3 C. F. Cleveland 4 O. S. Seymour 1 Edward P. Marshall 2 -DELAWARE. 1 George R. Riddle

FLORIDA. 1 Edward C. Cabell

John G. Davis
B Daniel Mace
Graham N. Fitch
Sumuel Brenton

3 Alex. G. Pehn, (S. R.) 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.)

6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scudder William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan

3 Wm. McWillie, (S. R.)

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17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (Y. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (S. S.)
21 N. S. Townsond

13 James Gambie
14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Hoice
22 John W. Hoice (F.S.)
23 John H. Walker
24 Alfred Gillmore

RHODE ISLAND. 2 Benjamin H. Thurston

WISCONSIN. S.) 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

3 1

4

115

Whig States-7.

118

143

• Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

VIRGINIA.

2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Finskner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Boccek, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Benle, (U.)
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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Mome Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news. Devoted to African Colonization and Civilizatio

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news

and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best accupances in the country.

Trans.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

Single copy for one year Single copy for six months Single copy for six mouths - 1 00
Three copies for one year - 5 09
Six copies for one year - 10 00
Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
Twenty copies for six months - 15 00
The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goodloe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE. R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.
Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Salezman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union or the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend
the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of
African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great British have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and penderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed stention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

Ter London Quarterer Review,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last greatecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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As Remittances and communications should addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publish essed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO. AMERICAN TELEGRAPH the Administration does not object to have should be admitted. I was told by the pre

The President's Message. have already presented this document to our city readers, and it will have reached those

who might engage in it that they would forfeit all claim to the protection of our Government; but it has not withheld from its unfortunate victims the benefits of the most urgent and soicitous appeals to the elemency of her Catholic

Majesty.

The message reaffirms the policy of Washington and Jackson in regard to our relations with other governments, and explains the mis-sion of republicanism to be that of teaching by example, not of propagating its opinions to significance and emphasis that cannot fail to e observed and remarked upon, that the feelings and sympathies resulting from our educa-tion, and the nature of our institutions, will not permit us to "be indifferent" to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign Power interrenes to repress the spirit of freedom in any

country.

The orders of the British and French governnents to their naval forces in the West Indies, with regard to the protection of Cuba, are said to have been well considered and properly treated by our Government.

The American people felt indignantly the great public shame and scandal of the treatnent of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans; and Congress is expected to adopt prompt measures for his indemnification.

The revision of the public statutes of the United States, by a commission appointed for that purpose, is recommended.

The citizens of this District may well ac

knowledge the attention of the President to their comfort and convenience, both through what they see commenced about them already, and his recommendation for their prospective The President renews his recommendation of

the establishment of a commission for the adjudication of private claims against the Government. This measure, under his previous re-commendation, failed in the House by only a few votes.

The President distinctly reaffirms the recom-

mendations of his last annual message respectng the Fugitive Slave Law and the Compromise

We quote the following from the Union:

Among the special recommendations of the President, we enumerate, in the order in which they occur, the following, as likely to attract particularly the attention of the public:

Further legislation providing for the protection and punishment of Consuls: the establishment of trade between the United States and Canada on the principles of reciprocity: the consideration by Congress of a suitable recep-tion for Governor Kossuth on his arrival: the modification of the present tariff by the adoption of specific instead of ad valorem duties, whenever practicable, with further discriminations for the purpose of protection-such modification to be made in view of the principles asand, in this connexion, an increased compensa tion to the three commissioners to settle land titles in California: to leave the mineral lands in California in their present condition, instead of surveying and selling them in small parcels in the manner emphatically recommen the President in his annual message of last year: the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture: legislation to guard against frauds upon the ensions and bounty lands: prompt appropriations to complete the classifications and publish the results of the census: the prompt passage of the apportionment bill under the census as soon as the returns from California shall be received: an extended system of river and harbor crease of the standing army for the protec-tion of our own frontier and the Mexican frontier from Indian hostilities: a reorganization of the naval establishment, fixing the number of officers, creating a retired list, and regulating promotions by merit and capacity rather than seniority in the service: revision of the whole subject of punishment in the navy, in the view that the abolition of flogging has not worked well: the separation of naval ap-propriations from those for ocean steam mail diately wrote to my nominal defender to come age on letters, and a revision of those rates on printed matter: a commission to revise the replied, verbally, that he would come in the statutes of the United States, and report them, afternoon. He did not come, and I entered at in a revised form, to Congress: liberal legisla-tion for the District of Columbia: the estab-that I had not been heard, and that neither mylishment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States: and, finally, for a proper defence. I sent this to the Presite faithful maintenance and execution of the dent of the Military Commission that night who the slavery question.

exhibition of the spirit and policy of the adapainst sentence being pronounced, as it had ministration than the view which is taken of not been heard in defence. In the morning my the foreign relations of the country. In regard nominal defender came to my prison to inform to the Cuban transactions we notice that the President has not thought fit to say a single word in respect to the treaty alleged to have been concluded between England, France, and ing the proceedings, which were voluminous, Spain, guarantying the possession of that island and that within an hour he must return them the Spanish crown on conditions, among the to the Fiscal. most prominent of which is said to be the gradual or immediate abolition of slavery there. tial, composed of a brigadier general and six We notice, also, that the President, in referring officers of the army. The testimony and proto the British and French orders issued to their ceedings were read before I was brought into cruisers to prevent by force any persons from court, which is contrary to law and to custom; landing on the coasts of Cuba with hostile in- and when brought in, I was asked what I had tent, objects to them only in so far as they may to say to the charges against me? I replied assume the right to search American merchant that I had not been furnished with a copy of vessels, and adds that both of these govern- the charges-that I had been denied access ments have given assurances more or less ex-plicit that such is not the purpose of those nal defender had neither consulted with me nor orders. In this state of the case, we do not with my counsel-and that I now asked that 70 Fulton street, New York. Perceive how to escape the conclusion that my protest and petition for stay of proceedings twenty-first anniversary on the 24th ult.

our city readers, and it will have reached those at a distance through the newspapers of their respective neighborhoods long before our paper can be received by them. We shall, however, abridge and adapt to our use the synopsis given in this morning's Republic.

By far the larger proportion of the message is occupied with our foreign relations. A brief history is given of the Lopez expedition, and of the course pursued by the Government in regard to it. The Administration, it is intimated, sought to prevent the invasion, and warned all who might engage in it that they would forfeit and intended to their penalties. It will be perceived, also, that the message appears to justify the terms of the Cuban proclamation—without, however, attempting to explain why an altometer different language and spirit were adopted in the proclamation for Mexico. It will also be noted that the message makes no objection to the sufficiency of the trial allowed to the fifty American prisoners whom Concha shot, and makes no allusion to the treaty with Spain as having secured to them a more deliberate and regular legal investigation of their case. The whole of this branch of the message will doubtless be fully and searchingly discussed.

In regard to the firm of the Cuban proclamation—without, however, attempting to explain why an altometer different language and spirit were adopted in the proclamation for Mexico. It will also be noted that the message makes no objection to the sufficiency of the trial allowed to the fifty American prisoners whom Concha shot, and shot in the proclamation for Mexico. It will also be noted that the message makes no objection to the sufficiency of the trial allowed to the fifty American prisoners whom Concha shot, and the terms of the ter

In regard to the financial and commercial condition of the country, we understand the message to say in substance: first, that it is in all respects unusually prosperous and flourishing, with a full treasury, and especially with a wastly augmented export trade; secondly, that all this prosperity is quite accidental and temporary; and that therefore, and thirdly, the whole system should be changed or got rid of without delay! without delay!

The Postmaster General's Report. The Republic makes a synopsis of this docu-

ent, from which we extract the following: Further Reduction of Postage.—The Postmas-er General disapproves of the disposition man-

ifested in some quarters to urge a further reduction in our inland rates of letter postage, before the results of the last reduction are properly ascertained. He points out the dissimilarity in the circumstances of this country and Great Britain, and maintains that the results of the greater as a surface of the country and great Britain, and maintains that the results of the greater as a surface of the greater as a sur sults of the system now in operation in Britain admonish us not to attempt a further reduction until justified by our revenues. Looking at our entire circumstances, the sparse population of immense sections, and the extent and expense of the area traversed by our mail routes, he concludes that we have, beyond all question,

the cheapest postage in the world.

Private Mails.—Attention is called to the extent to which the revenues of the department are prejudiced by the operations of express companies; and the revision of the laws appli-cable to the subject is proposed, with the view of making it highly penal for persons or com-panies to carry letters on certain specified routes outside of the mails. Other penal enactments are sought to protect the property and opera-

tions of the department.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.—The increasing abuses of the franking privilege are noticed as another matter requiring legislative action. Severe penalties are suggested to prevent the franking as public documents things which are not such, the distribution of franked envelopes to persons not entitled to the franking privilege, and various similar practices.

Mr. Thrasher's Last Address to his Countrymen.

[Received from Havana by the Prometheus.] IN A DUNGEON OF THE PUNTA CASTLE, ? HAVANA, November 21, 1851. To the Government of the United States of America,

and to my Fellow countrymen:
American citizen, deprived of liberty and lenied justice, respectfully begs leave to lay before you the following facts and appeal. Upon leaving the steamer Georgia, on the 16th of October last, I was suddenly, and without previous accusation, arrested, and taken to the office of the police. On searching my person and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers or letters of any kind were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the Chief of Police, who demanded to be shown my benefit the farming population of the country by increasing the foreign market for agricultural products: legislation to extend the panied me was then put at liberty. Myself and public land system of the United States over all my books and papers were taken to the resi-the public lands of California and Oregon, dence of one of the police commissaries, where four days were occupied by two government interpreters in reading my letters.

On the 21st October, I was thrown into a dungeon of the city prison, and all communica-tion of my friends strictly prohibited. On the 25th, I was removed to my present dungeon, and the Fiscal of the Military Tribune made his appearance, and began a judicial examina-tion. On the 26th this was continued, and then government under existing laws in regard to I saw no one until the 4th instant, when the questioning was proceeded with; and on the 6th I was again questioned, and finally informed that I was accused of treason. At the same time, I was required to select one from a list of officers that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence. Not knowing any of them, is usual in such cases, in regard to my defence. On the 7th instant I was for the first time allowed to see my friends, and to consult with them as to the best course to pursue. I con-ferred with our consul, and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government

ervice: adherence to the present rates of post- at once to consult with me, and to bring with compromise measures, as a final adjustment of refused to receive it, saying that it could only he slavery question.

But these recommendations of the message ican Consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed or are, most of them, of less importance as an this, proceeded to the palace, and protested

On the 12th, I was taken before a court-mar-

foreign ships of war assist our Government dent of the court that it should be considered in the execution of our own neutrality laws I was remanded to my dungeon, and heard noupon such of our citizens as may become amenable to their penalties. It will be perwhen I have been formally notified that I have

when I have been formally notified that I have been sentenced to eight years' labor, in chains, at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a court-martial in a time of profound peace; on the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing; on the utter contempt of international law, civil rights and treaty stipulations in my trial; or upon the wilful disregard, in the manner of proceeding, of the constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a over me without right, has tried me without a crime, and sentenced me without defence. The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason, and my only resource is to appeal to the physical power of our own Government for that protection which its moral power has not been able to extend over me, and to ask from my fellow countrymen such countenance as will encourage the Executive in the manifestation of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba. I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connexion with the parties who invaded this Island, and that the only grounds for hatred to me, on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the the only grounds for hatred to me, on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here, are: that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required by this government to do so, or to abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succored, so far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that, in the court, I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights city) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen.

Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American government, and the American people, that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen, and the prompt action of our national government.

J. S. THRASHER.

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph.] PORTSMOUTH, (VA.,) Dec. 1, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: The surveying schooner William . Graham, Passed Midshipman N. Harrison commanding, came up to the navy yard on Saturday from a cruise in the bay and Chingoteague inlet. The present officers are relieved, and Passed Midshipman T. S. Phelps, a young officer of much promise, and well capacitated for this arduous and important duty, will take the command.

Many changes have taken place recently in the personelle of the navy on this station, and the following are to take effect in a few days: Lieutenant Charles H. Poor, inspector of provisions, &c., at the Gosport yard, ordered to the United States frigate St. Lawrence as First; Purser Samuel Forest ordered to receiving-ship Pennsylvania, vice William Speiden, detached; Purser Ed. Fitzgerald ordered to the Gosport navy yard, vice John De Bree, detached

waiting orders.

The Rev. George D. Armstrong was, on Sabbath morning, installed as paster of the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Norfolk. Rev. Mr. Vansant and Rev. Mr. Hodge were present, and officiated on this interesting occa-

The Rev. Thomas Hayes, appointed to the pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in this town, by the late Virginia of the first time. ginia Conference, preached for the first time pleased with their new minister.

William Wallace Davis, who was committed on last Tuesday, by Justice Baugh, to answer at the examining court for attempting to take the life of James Potter, was on Saturday bailed by the court in the sum of two thousand dollars to answer at the ensuing session of the Superior Court of this county—L. C. P. Gooper for the defence, and James Murdaugh, State's at-

torney, for the prosecution.

Samuel T. Hartt, late naval constructor at the Gosport yard, arrived here a few days since on a short visit to his family. It is the intention of his friends here to tender him a supper on the eve of his final departure for his new station. Mr. Hartt is deservedly popular here, and this compliment is but an expression of the general feeling to do him honor among those with whom he has been associated.

Shelton F. Leake, the candidate of the Democracy of Virginia for lieutenant-governor, improvements on the lakes, the Atlantic sea-board, and in the rivers of the West: an in-crease of the standing army for the protec-"Great Bridge" in the county, at which a bar-becue is to be provided, and there also address the people. Political excitement runs high down here. The feeling among the parties in '40 hardly begins to equal that abroad among the sovereigns at this time; but it will be short-lived. One more week and then peace and quietness will again rule-reason will have reumed her throne in the minds of men, and bustle and turmoil will cease to reign among us-at least for a while. Yours, &c.

WHO PASSES BAD MONEY ?-It is said that during the whole period of the World's Exhibition the bad money received amounted to £90 in silver, and a half sovereign in gold. The half crowns were the most usual bad coin; and it is a noticeable fact that nearly all the bad noney was taken on the half crown and five shilling days.

The government of Saxony has seized all the journals which contain reports of Kossuth's reeption in England. In St. Petersburg the Czar allows the newspapers to publish any amount the publishers may please of the proccedings from the English journals.

The ship Benjamin Howard, of 700 tons, is loading at Boston with a cargo of ice for California.

The toyshop windows are beginning to "show out Christmas," causing the little ones to net-tle their patience for the coming of the holidays. Some of them are already beginning to ease their mothers for long stockings.

Counterfeit \$10 gold pieces are very nume-

Good preachers give fruits rather than flow-

Prentice's Louisville Journal celebrated its